CADASTRAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Idaho GIS Users Meeting Oct. 23, 2003

Cadastral I-Plan Shall Provide Direction In:

- the creation, maintenance, and distribution of cadastral data
- standardization of data format
- recommendations for funding and continued improvement of the cadastral layers
- coordination among local, state, and federal entities in the creation of cadastral data
- a centralized location for the distribution of each cadastral layer

The Cadastral Dataset

- **Spatial Reference:** primarily geodetic and PLSS control points
- **PLSS:** grid to the quarter/quarter (QQ) section, including Special Surveys. This is generally defined as the Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB).
- **Parcels:** define public, federal, state, tribal, and private ownership

Recommendations for Institutional and Financial Initiatives

• Parcels – Counties that provide data free of charge or at nominal cost can participate in fee sharing for parcel maintenance (see Legislative recommendation below). The rationale is if a county is charging for data, it must be recouping costs. The question remains unsettled as to whether there is really a need for recouping costs. There may very well be a need for start-up and initial completion of the spatial data, but ongoing maintenance costs may be considered a business cost.

Recommendations for Data Stewardship and Integration

- **Spatial Reference** ITD hosts the State Geodesist and may be a logical place to warehouse and distribute this data. Another choice would be INSIDE Idaho.
- **PLSS** BLM should create and distribute initial GCDB. BLM, county, and private surveyors should provide updates to Spatial Reference that would be used to recompute new GCDB. This new GCDB would be distributed through BLM's state and/or national servers.
- The Idaho Geographic Council (IGC) should acknowledge BLM's GCDB data as the basis for accurate, statewide PLSS and parcel mapping. IGC should also support, in any way, the continued, or increased funding for the Idaho BLM's GCDB program.

Recommendations for Data Stewardship and Integration

- **Parcels** Parcels determined to be cost-free public data should be served to the public through the Idaho Geospatial Clearinghouse (INSIDE Idaho) based on annual updates.
- Links to each county could be made from INSIDE Idaho to the local contact.
- Current parcel data should be acquired directly from the county.

Recommendations for Legislative Initiatives

• A funding source should be found to insure all counties have sufficient funding to acquire (and maintain?) a digital parcel layer. One idea is adding a fee onto the usual recording fee that is collected when property is transferred. This fee could be put in a fund and distributed to counties as a part of their parcel maintenance budget or to assist counties in digital conversion.

Recommendations for Policy, Rule and Procedural Changes

- The IGC should recommend that licensed surveyors be trained by BLM to oversee recomputation of GCDB from better reference coordinates. This would not infer any liability by the surveyor, but requires metadata.
- Agreement(s) should be completed to encourage or require federal, state and other tax-exempt entities owning land to share or record their parcels with the appropriate county and when possible provide up-to-date spatial parcel data for inclusion in the county's digital parcel layer. The county would assign each parcel a PID to be maintained by the county.

Recommendation for Data Standards

- **Parcels** Parcels will be comprised of polygons with the PID as an attribute.
- Software independent
- Use GCDB for aliquots, GCDB corners for metes and bounds (COGO).
- National Hydrography Dataset for water calls when no metes and bounds are specified.
- Watershed Boundary Dataset for topographic calls when no metes and bounds are specified.
- A PID would be assigned to all parcels, both private and non-private.